(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2695.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1798.

HAMBURGH, *June* 1.

LETTERS from Holland, arrived to-day, contain the most shocking details of new atrocities committed by the French in Switzerland: One hundred and thirty-three villages, and seventeen towns, have been entirely destroyed and deserted. Sion, the principal town of the Valais, was plundered during twenty four hours, and afterwards completely burnt. The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults, thrown over into the flames. Above forty children were stabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is so violent, that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic republic, is afraid to appear in public; the French have given him a guard for his person, otherwise he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkish troops in the late battle with Passawan Oglu, are said to have lost 3000 men, with 10 cannons, and two mortars. The Beglerbeg of Natolia had his pipe shot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choicest of the Asiatic troops. The captain Pacha, however, who, on the 12th ultimo arrived at Cziflow, has marched against the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate. The grand seignor has set the price of 50,000 piastres on the head of Passawan Oglu.

HAGUE, *June* 2.

The miscarried expedition of the English against Ostend has been so far effectual as to set the people of the whole coast of Belgium, Flanders and Batavia in motion, for the purpose of accelerating and increasing the armaments, which are every where prepared against the enemy—our Directory has been particularly active in reinforcing the garrisons and strengthening the batteries on the sea coasts, particularly in Sealand, where even the fishing barges called gassalaars, are fitting for gun-boats. The garrison of this place has also been reinforced with a battalion of infantry and a company of artillery. The works in the dock yards are also carried on with the greatest activity, and every thing is done to put our fleet on the most respectable footing.

RASTADT, *June* 1.

The Prussian minister resident here, according to what has transpired, has declared to the French minister Bonnier, that the unexpected demands on the part of the republic, communicated in the last note relative to the fortresses upon the right shore of the Rhine, have made a very sensible impression upon his Prussian majesty, particularly as the king can view those demands in no other light than as offensive and menacing measures, which will oblige his majesty to continue his cautionary preparations: Ehrenbreitstein, he contends, should be considered as a fortress calculated for the defence of the north of Germany, and necessarily included in the line of his observation. The Prussian minister added at the same time, that the king had no design to enter into any new coalition, provided the French gave up the demands above-mentioned, his majesty having no objection to their peaceable possession of those countries upon the left side of the Rhine ceded to them by the empire.

Another letter, same date.

The Imperial envoys have solemnly declared they can by no means agree to the late demands of the French; these being inconsistent with the independence of the German empire and dangerous in respect to the tranquillity of other states.

People are full of expectation for the issue of prince Repnin's negotiations at Berlin, and those of count Cobenzel at Selz, which are said to include the affair of Bernadotte at Vienna.

In Alsace, and all along the left shore of the Rhine, the young men have been lately put in requisition to reinforce the French armies.

VIENNA, *May* 30.

The head of the Italian insurgents, it is said, has promised to restore the pope to his seat: their numbers are daily increased by persons wanting bread and destitute of employ.

All the military in Hungary are in motion. The infantry in particular are completely armed, and, according to the new dispositions, each Hungarian regiment consists of 4500 men. The banishment of Poles and Italians is still going on.

SALEM, *August* 24.

Latest news from France.

Yesterday capt. Besom arrived at Marblehead from Bayonne, in France. His original destination was to Bilboa; but he was taken by a French privateer, within a short sail of his port, and carried into Bayonne, where he found numbers of his countrymen, and other neutrals, the victims of a system of plunder, which disregards every principle of justice or morality. An indiscriminate condemnation of captured property was carrying on at Bayonne; that taken from Americans and condemned, amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars. Capt. Besom lost his cargo, but by some compromise retained his vessel, in which he brought home forty of his countrymen, and saved them from the alternative of entering on board French privateers, or starving. The pretexts for condemning were of the most trivial kind, and amounted to nothing short of a declaration of war against all neutral property.

They expected at Bayonne that these acts of rapine would finally rouse the Americans to war, and that in consequence their West-India colonies must fall; but these events they disregarded as of no importance, so long as there was commerce for their privateers to prey upon.

New privateers, from sixteen to twenty guns were continually building and launching, and they were professedly destined against the Americans, at whose conduct they affect to be much irritated.

But the merchants, and people of information, who were not immediately interested in privateering, discovered an uneasiness at the present state of things, when they dared to express their sentiments, and appeared to be both tired of their government and ashamed of the injuries which were heaped upon the Americans.

The military themselves, who are distributed throughout the country to keep the people in awe, begin to murmur; not at the cause in which they were engaged, but that their pay was considerably reduced.

There was a great deal of talk at Bayonne of an expectation that Spain would withdraw her connexions with France.—This would be extending the field of privateering, and increasing the emoluments of the Directory, who receives 15 per cent. of the amount of all prizes.

Capt. Besom has favoured us with French papers to the 16th of June.

By the Clef du Cabinet de Souverains of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an English paper, containing the dispatches of the American envoys to the president of the United States, which were communicated by the president to congress on the 3d of April.—In consequence thereof the following letters passed between Mr. Gerry and M. Talleyrand—which letters are also published in the said paper, after a long, insidious, and in many respects false, commentary on the dispatches. It does not appear that the dispatches themselves have ever been published in Paris.

Interesting correspondence.

The minister of Exterior Relations (M. Talleyrand) to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, May 30.

I communicate to you, Sir, a London Gazette of the 15th May (old style.) You will therein see a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without surprise, that some perfidious persons have availed themselves of the retired manner in which the envoys of the United States chose to live, to make them propositions and hold with them conversations, the object of which was evidently to deceive them. I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and also the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have conversed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to send them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable the government to investigate these intrigues, of which I congratulate you on not being the dupe, and in your desire to see it perfectly satisfied.

Mr. GERRY's ANSWER.

Paris, May 31, 1798.

Your letter, citizen minister, of the 30th instant, and the Gazette to which it refers have been handed me. The last contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the envoys to the government.

If the unauthorised persons have come forward, or if having limited powers they have exceeded them, they have abused the French government and the envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any document whatever to prove that they were authorised to treat with us. The publications in question suffice to shew how very delicate my situation is, with respect to the name of these persons, and they contain circumstances which I hope will enable you to investigate the affair without infilling upon further communication from me.

Desirous, however, to dispel suspicions by which indecent persons may be embarrassed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are strangers, and that the fourth acted only as a messenger and interpreter. You will observe, citizen minister, the extreme reluctance of the envoys to this informal mode of treating, by their reply of October 30th, to certain propositions that had been made them. The 1st of November they determined to put an end to such communications, and have kept their resolution, in opposition to repeated attempts that have since been made. They nevertheless consider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurance of my profound esteem,

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The minister of Foreign Relations, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 1, 1798.

I have received, Sir, your letter of yesterday.—You inform me, 1st, that the Gazette presented you contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the envoys to their government; 2ndly, That the persons in question have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever to shew that they were accredited; 3dly, That three of the individuals alluded to, (viz. in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y.) are strangers; the fourth, that is Z. hath acted only as a messenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name these persons, I must pray you instantly to subject it to the importance of the object; please either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorised by me to see the envoys, have said a word that had the least affinity to the disgusting proposal made by X. and Y. to remit any sum whatever, for corrupt purposes.

Mr. GERRY's ANSWER.

Paris, June 3, 1798.

Citizen Minister,

I have received your letter of the 1st inst in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31st May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the persons designated by X. Y. and Z. I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and seal, if you will assure me they shall not be published as coming from me, although this measure does not appear to me necessary to discover them;—and Z. informs me that he will make himself known: as W. has never said a word to me relative to X. or any part of our communication, I presume that the manifest inconvenience that would result to me from relying upon mere hearsay, is a sufficient excuse for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, for no one has had any political conference with me since my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorised by you to see the envoys in your official communications, I cannot collect one word from any of them that had the least relation to the propositions made by X. and Y. in their informal negotiations, to pay money for "corrupt distributions."

Accept, &c,

The minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Gerry.

Paris, June 4, 1798.

SIR,

Your letter of yesterday is just received. You may address to me in perfect confidence the names that you announced under your hand and seal. I assure you they shall not be published as coming from you.

[The names have in fact been sent to the minister, who instantly deposited them with the proper authority.]

BOSTON, *August* 24.

Captain Freeman, who arrived on Friday from Marseilles, via Gibraltar, informs, that the French fleet sailed from Toulon 18th May, and sailed eastward, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 300 transports, their destination unknown, but supposed against Naples and Sicily, or against Alexandria in Egypt; that the next day, general Buonaparte in a frigate, left Toulon, to join the fleet, as commander in chief of the expedition.

On the 28th May, captain Freeman was boarded by a part of admiral Nelson's fleet, consisting of 5 ships of the line and 3 frigates, who expected to be joined immediately by 12 ships of the line more, to proceed after the French fleet; they informed him, that a few day before, they had a severe gale of wind, in which one of their ships lost a fore-mast.

While at Carthagena, captain Freeman was informed, that in the above-mentioned gale of wind, the French fleet lost 5 ships of the line and several transports.

On Saturday arrived here the sloop Chasepeake, captain Dishburgh, in six days from St. Johns. We have been favoured with a St. Johns paper of

August 17, containing the pleasing intelligence of a "British squadron having fallen in with the Dutch fleet in the Texel, consisting of 70 *sail of men of war and transports—the whole of which were completely routed and captured.*"

The same paper says, "that the French fleet has escaped from Brest, consisting of 30 sail of the line and 200 transports—destination unknown."

French privateers are hovering about the banks of Newfoundland, and have lately plundered and destroyed several American fishermen.

Captain Smith, who arrived here yesterday from Figuera, Spain, says a report was in circulation there previous to his sailing, which stated, that admiral Nelson's fleet had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, engaged and defeated them.

NEW-YORK, *August* 30.

The following letter from the citizen referred to by the letter Z. it is equally important, in the opinion of M. Talleyrand, to lay before the public:

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"PARIS, May 31.

"Mr. Gerry has communicated to me the letter which you yesterday wrote him, in which you expressly desire him to acquaint you with the names of the persons understood by the letters W. X Y. Z. referred to in the correspondence of the American envoys, printed in the public papers of the United States of America, dated the 12th April.—My delicacy could not be but severely hurt to see myself, under the appellation of Z. performing a part in the company of certain *intrigans*, whose object, doubtless, was to derive advantage from the credulity of the American envoys and to make them their dupes. Finding myself implicated in this affair, and desirous to remove the uneasiness I felt, respecting the disagreeable impressions, and the consequences which the publication of your letter to Mr. Gerry may have occasioned, I thought it my duty to see you without delay, and to entreat you, citizen minister, to have the goodness to give me your declaration in writing, that in the interviews I had with these gentlemen, I followed up the communication which you employed me to transmit to them, in the manner which I now proceed to explain. In the beginning of the last Brumaire, having gone to pay my respects to the minister of foreign affairs, and the conversation having turned upon the United States of America, he expressed to me his surprise that no Americans, and particularly the new envoys, ever came to his house; that this was not the way to open a negotiation, for the success of which they had more reason than us to be concerned; that he would receive them individually with great pleasure, and particularly Mr. Gerry, whom he had known at Boston.—Knowing the friendship which I maintained with Mr. Gerry, he desired me to communicate to them what he had said.—I accordingly waited upon Mr. Gerry, who having sent for his colleagues, imparted to them the conversation which I had had with the citizen minister. Messr. Pinckney and Marshall, from motives of etiquette, refused to wait upon the minister; but as the same reasons did not apply to Mr. Gerry, it was agreed that he should go next day to the minister's house, and that I should accompany him. At this period Mr. Gerry could not express himself in French.

"Next day we accordingly went; but the minister not being at home, Mr. Gerry requested that a day should be named for the visit, and it was fixed for a few days after. We went to the place of meeting, and, after the usual compliments, Mr. Gerry having expressed to the minister to see harmony re-established between the two republics, the minister replied, that the Directory had come to a determination not to treat with them, till they had made reparation for some articles in the speech of the president at the opening of the congress, and giving an explanation of some others; that he could only put off for a few days making an official communication to them of this determination; that till then, if they had any propositions to make which could be agreeable to the Directory, he would present them with the utmost alacrity; that considering the circumstance and the services of a similar kind which France had performed on a similar occasion to the United States, the best way would be for them to offer a loan to France, either by taking Batavian inscriptions for the sum of 15 or 16 millions of florins, or any other manner that might be approved. Mr. Gerry, after replying in a polite, though evasive manner, on the first article, added on the subject of the loan, that their powers did not extend so far, but that he would talk over the matter with his colleagues.

"It is to be observed, that as the minister spoke nothing but French, I repeated in English to Mr. Gerry what he said; and that although certain that he very well understood the answers of Mr. Gerry, I repeated them to him in French. We took our leave of the minister, who then received a courier, and he desired me at parting, to repeat to Mr. Gerry and his colleagues what he had said to us. Accordingly I repeated to Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, in presence of Mr. Gerry, the conversation we had had with the minister. A few days after, Mr. Gerry requested me again to accompany him on a visit to the minister; and having renewed his expressions of the extreme desire he entertained to see the most perfect union re-established between the two nations, he recurred to the insufficiency of their powers, and proposed in his own name and that of his colleagues, that one of them should immediately set out for America with the conditions which the French government might propose. The minister answered, that it would then require six months to have an answer, and that it was of the utmost importance to come to a speedy resolution; that they were extremely desirous to have frequent communication with them individually and amicably. This appearing to him to be the best means to arrive at a speedy understanding, he lamented on this account that he had yet no communication with them. Such, citizen minister, as far as my memory can recollect, are the details of the two conversations at which I was present. I shall only add, that no person wishes more anxiously than I do to see this negotiation brought to a successful conclusion.

"Health and respect,

(Signed) "HAUTEVAL."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 15.

EXTRACT.

Some facts exincive of the atheistical, anarchial, and in other respects, immoral principles of the *French republicans*, stated in a sermon delivered on the 9th of May, 1798, the day recommended by the president of the United States for solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer,

By DAVID OSGOOD, D. D.

Minister of the church in Medford, Massachusetts.

"The old pagan principle of going to war for plunder and conquest, after being exploded in Europe for more than a thousand years, is revived afresh by the present rulers of France since their abolition of Christianity.

"Some perhaps may be startled at hearing me affirm, that the legislators of France have abolished the Christain religion. There are indeed persons among us who entertain a very different opinion, who considered them as stripping the whore of Babylon, pulling down the man of sin, destroying popery, and making way for the introduction of the millennium. In their view, the French revolution is a great step towards the glorious times predicted in the Gospel, when the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord. How astonishing is the force of prejudice in warping the judgments of men? I will set before you, my hearers, some notorious facts, which have been, for years past, circulated in the public papers, and never contradicted by the most zealous advocates for the French. I will set these facts before you, that you may judge for yourselves.

"On the 14th of December, 1792, in a debate on the establishment of public schools for the education of youth, M. Dupont, a member of the national convention, and who, if I mistake not, is now a member of one of the councils, began his speech with the following exclamation:—"What thrones are overturned! sceptres broken! kings expire! *and yet the altars of God remain!*"—He proceeded to propose the abolition of those altars, and proclaimed himself *an atheist*, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the assembly, and of the persons in the galleries. This sentence, *Death is an everlasting sleep*, written in capitals over the entrance into the grave-yards, was sanctioned by the authority of the legislature. "By the same power was proclaimed the abolition of the Christian æra, and the Saviour of the world impiously made to yield precedence to the republic of France." Instead of saying in their dates, as all Christian nations say, *in the year of our Lord*, &c. the French say, *in the year of the republic*, &c. for since they have become republicans, they disdain the idea of having any Lord over them; they acknowledge neither Christ, nor his Father, nor any other being, as their master. Review their state papers, their laws, the decrees of their councils, and of their executive officers, the orders and dispatches of their generals, and their diplomatic intercourse—I challenge you to produce a single instance in all these, of their acknowledging any being above them, or of their making any mention of God or his providence. That Christ and his religion might cease to be remembered, and sink into utter oblivion, they did content themselves with setting aside the Christian æra; they proceeded to abolish the Christian sabbath. Their new calender, in which decades are substituted in the room of weeks, was obviously contrived to make the people loose the idea of the former division of time, and forget the weekly sabbath. It seems that notwithstanding all these attempts of the government, there were some people so obstinate in their adherance to religion, that they persisted in assembling themselves on the Lord's day. We have, therefore, been lately told in the public papers, that their rulers, in order to embarrass these fanatics, as they call them, have forbidden the ringing of bells to call them together to divine service.

"On the seventh of November, 1793, *the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul*—the two first and fundamental principles of all religion—were formally disavowed in the convention: and the resurrection of the dead declared to have been only *preached by superstition for the torment of the living!* Two days after, in the same place, all the religions in the world were asserted to be the daughters of ignorance and pride. It was decided to be the duty of the convention to assume the honourable office of *diffusing truth over the whole earth*; and as a part of this duty, that assembly decreed, that its express renounciation of all religious worship *should be translated into all foreign languages*. It was stated and received in the convention as an acknowledged truth, *that the adversaries of religion have deserved well of their country.*

"In conformity to the spirit of these decrees, the convention, attended by myriads of the populace, proceeded to desecrate the churches of Christ. "The temple of the Almighty was prophaned by the worship of a prostitute, personating *the goddess of reason.*" The cathedral of Paris exhibited the monstrous spectacle of pagan sacrifice, by a people who had recently abolished Christianity. I have another fact to relate, which must thrill with horror every bosom impressed with the least fear of the Almighty. "On the thirtieth of November, 1793, the pupils of a new republican school appeared at the bar of the convention, when their leader declared, *that he and his school fellows dethroned God!* that instead of learning the scriptures, they learned the declaration of rights, and made the constitution their *catechism.*" After this speech, the representatives of a great nation, by the mouth of their president, "expressed the satisfaction of the convention at the declaration of these young demons. These hopeful scholars were admitted to the honours of the sitting, and *received the kiss of fraternity amidst the loudest applause.*

"With these facts in view, is there a person in this assembly who can hesitate a moment to conclude, that not only Christianity, but all other religions, are abolished in France, so far as they can be abolished by the authority of the magistrate? Nay, when we consider the facts now stated, are we not constrained to view the French republicans as so many infernals, broken loose from their chains in the pit below, and now appearing in this upper world under the shape of men, but still thinking and acting as demons? They are certainly a new set of characters under the sun. Such decrees and such doings as are recorded in the registers of the French republic, are not to be found in the annals of any other nation from the days of Adam down to this day."

BALTIMORE, *September* 4.

Captain Boyle, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, received a letter, the day before he sailed, from a very respectable and well informed gentleman at Paris, which informed him, that Mr. Gerry was to leave Paris for Havre in two days, accompanied by a French gentleman, whose object is to settle the misunderstanding between the two republics.

Annapolis, September 6.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representative of this district in congress, if honoured by an election to a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wise, firm, and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to serve you in the general assembly of this state, and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg you not to consider me among the candidates for that important station. You must not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the difficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully serve you, if elected, in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices. You will learn from my address to the district, that I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,
I am your obliged servant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 7.

Will be presented, (never performed here,) a play, interspersed with songs, in three acts, called,

The Italian Monk,

Founded on the celebrated novel of the Italian, and written by the author of Fontainville Forest, now performing in London, with distinguished applause.

To which will be added, a comic opera, in two acts, called,

The Farmer.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will be held at the city of Annapolis for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day enſuing,

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately reſided, ſituate on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the ſituation high and healthy, commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of Cheſapeake Bay, Weſt River, and Herring Bay, in a fine ſporting country, and convenient to fine oyſters, fiſh, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons; great part of the land is of the firſt quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to ſupply the uſes of a farm or farms. The title ſecure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchaſers on payment of the purchaſe money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be ſold, the whole together, or in lots, as may ſuit the convenience of the purchaſers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Truſtees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joſeph Galloway.

September 3, 1798.

Wanted to hire,

A GOOD woman COOK, who can be well recommended for honeſty and induſtry; alſo a woman who underſtands waſhing and ironing, and a girl between nine and twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.

THE creditors of the eſtate of JEMIMA SELBY, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at Captain JAMES WEST's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock on Wedneſday the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may receive their dividend of ſaid eſtate

JOSEPH SELBY, Adminiſtrator.

September 1, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on Auguſt 7th, by the name of DAVY, who ſays that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is 1 old white ſhirt, 1 oſnabrig ditto, 2 pair of oſnabrig trouſers. The other commited on Auguſt 9th, by the neme of WILLIAM BERBECK, and ſays he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July laſt, in the ſchooner Jane, capt. John Robertſon, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing is 1 ſailor's jacket of blue cloth, trouſers of the ſame, 1 white ſhirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trouſers, and ſeems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are deſired to come and take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 22, 1798.

ON the 20th inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody, a negro man who calls himſelf JEM, and ſays he is the property of HENRY AUKINS, in Beard's-town, Kentucky, the aforeſaid negro is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, of a yelloviſh complexion; his cloathing is an old coat, old fuſtian breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt. His maſter is requeſted to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences, agreeable to law.

RICHARD IRELAND, Jun. Sheriff of Calvert county.

Auguſt 27, 1798.

Muſical inſtruments tuned and repaired.

PETER LEDOUX,

Mechanician,

HAVING already informed his friends, and the public in general, that he tunes and repairs all the different kinds of muſical inſtruments generally in uſe in this city, ſuch as harpſichords, ſpinets, forte-pianos, violins, &c. &c. he takes the preſent opportunity of offering his ſincere acknowledgements to them, and particularly to his ſubſcribers, for the approbation and flattering encouragement he has received, and receives every day. He engages, with accuracy, diſpatch, and the moſt ſcrupulous care, to repair completely, and on very moderate terms, the inſtruments intruſted to his care, with punctuality. In tuning the forte-pianos of thoſe perſons who will agree with him by the year or quarter, not only in town, but alſo in the country, he has the fulleſt perſuaſion, and he aſſures thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands, that he will give entire ſatisfaction. Orders left for him at Mr. Marye's, muſic teacher, in Annapolis; in Baltimore, at his lodgings in Prat-ſtreet, corner of Charles-ſtreet, No. 13, or at the Muſical Repoſitory ſtore of Mr. Car, No. 6, in Gay-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, Auguſt 12, 1798.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the 1ſt of April, 1797, a ſtray STEER YEARLING, years old, mark as follows, a crop and one ſlit in the right ear, and a crop and two ſlits in the left,

JOSEPH MACCUBBIN.

On Friday the 14th day of September next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS TALBOT, deceaſed, on the Head of South river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at 3 o'clock, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of perſonal property, conſiſting of a few negroes, ſome houſehold furniture, &c. to be ſold for CASH only, to ſatisfy the creditors of the ſaid Thomas Talbot, late of this county.

ELIZABETH TALBOT, Adminiſtratrix.

To be RENTED,

For the enſuing year,

A PLANTATION, hands and ſtock, ſituated on Magothy river. For terms apply to

RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 30, 1798.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Frederick county, the one called CARROLLTON, and the other called ADDITION TO CARROLLTON, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

Auguſt, 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 28, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; one of March, 1780; and one of April, 1792; for which a liberal price will be given by the printer hereof.

On Tueſday the 25th of September next, at the plantation of the late RICHARD HARRISON, deceaſed, on Weſt river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of perſonal property, conſiſting of horſes, cattle and ſheep, one pair of mules, plantation utenſils, a ſet of blackſmith's tools, one fifty five fathom line, with ropes, alſo a boat 26 feet long, one large ſcow, all which property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, for all ſums above twenty dollars, under that ſum caſh muſt be paid.

MARY HARRISON, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of STALEY NICHOLS, late of Prince George's county, deceaſed, on bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, for payment.

WILLIAM THOS. CLARKE, Executor.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk Ridge Landing, in a very healthy ſituation, pleaſantly ſituated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or leſs, a very good apple orchard, of the beſt of fruit, that makes about 2000 gallons of cider yearly, as alſo moſt other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damſens, plumbs, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well ſet in graſs, produces from 20 to 25 tuns of hay a year. A ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſtable for twelve horſes, cider houſe, corn loft, and a ſmall houſe for negroes; it is laid out in five fields, and 30 buſhels of wheat and rye ſown, in good repair, and under good fences, a ſpring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indiſputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all young, four horſes, and a good ſtock of cattle. If the purchaſer chuſes may have them with the place on hire or ſale, with all the plantation utenſils; upon paying of one third of the purchaſe money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with ſecurity, and paying the intereſt yearly punctually. Any perſon wanting further information pleaſe to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

Auguſt 12, 1798.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT beautiful ſituation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a moſt excellent dwelling-houſe, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, Weſt river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called REED's FARM, and alſo for a commiſſion to mark and bound a ſmall parcel of land, purchaſed of Robert Hoſken, adjoining the ſame.

JOHN F. BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, July 18, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to allow me an annual ſupport, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the neceſſaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 8, 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN GREEN, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the ſubſcriber's houſe on the fifteenth of next month, in order to receive their dividend of the eſtate.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the tenth inſtant, a negro woman named GRACE, ſhe is a ſmall ſized woman, about thirty years of age; ſhe had on and took with her, one white jacket and petticoat, one blue calico habit, and one green ſtuff petticoat, and a black felt hat, with a black ribbon round the crown; ſhe was purchaſed by the ſubſcriber from Mr. JAMES HENDMAN, as truſtee of the eſtate of Mr. RICHARD LLOYD; it is ſuppoſed ſhe will attempt to go on the eaſtern ſhore where ſhe was purchaſed from. I will pay the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol, ſo that I may get her again, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS O. WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 12, 1798.

Millinery Faſhions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the ſnow Eliza, captain Benſon, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chaſe, the York hat, Duncan full dreſs cap, Grecian bonnet, and moſt faſhionable cloak patterns.

By the ſhip Eliza, captain Baſſet, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dreſs and cottage half dreſs caps.

Mrs. Williams being extenſively ſupplied with articles ſuitable for her buſineſs, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her houſe.

The greateſt attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, ſo as to go in perfect condition to any diſtance

No abatement from the price aſked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market-ſtreet.

*** The printers in Eaſton, Annapolis, Hagar's-town, Frederick town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will pleaſe to give the above two dollars worth of room in their reſpective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12296, made by HERVAR, London, ſhe has a ſteel chain, with a ſeal, the ſtone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1798.

BACON's LAWS

For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE house in School-street, where the subscriber formerly lived, now in possession of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a house in Church street, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient either for a store or office; there are three other small tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any part of this property will be sold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the subscriber that the personal estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be sufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that on the first Monday in October next they are requested to appear at Upper-Marlborough, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable division of the assets, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor of WILLIAM.

August 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new stock of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed that it is necessary to collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the demands against them; and therefore we are obliged to inform those who are indebted, that unless they pay both principal and interest to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September next, their several shares will be sold by public auction, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM, } Directors.

An election for a president and four directors will be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, when an account of the expenditures, and a report of the progress of the work done for the year past, will be laid before the stockholders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sister sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward,

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender,

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 16, 1798.

Seth Sweetser,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assortment of ladies fancy coloured kidd slippers, with York and spring heels, and Windsor do. with cords of the best quality and newest fashions; has also received from Boston a quantity of sole leather and shoe thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treasury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for adjustment, those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to w6

JAMES GAITHER, Administrator.

August 15, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water work, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Crefap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rolf's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Deal, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never-failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
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